

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 34.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. HOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in-
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS" Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.

OFFICES IN NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

For Sale.

E. C. A. SILVA AND CO.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White Kid GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN
HAY, ORIZA OPPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,
ORIZA ESSI, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.

E. C. A. SILVA & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

A. FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed
under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 3, Queen's-road.

[13]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,
of the finest quality, from Coolata Vine-
yard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PEHU,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and

2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for

Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PIAUAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

In Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE

L I O U E U R S

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Noilly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY

FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST,

The following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are

the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postage, and Brindist and Marseilles:—

Scribner's Magazine.....\$6.00 Leslie's Illustrated Papers.....\$7.00

Harper's Monthly.....\$7.00 Harper's Bazaar.....\$7.00

Popular Science Monthly.....\$7.00 The World.....\$7.00

Illustrated News (in- cluding Xmas and all).....\$12.00

Weldon's Lady's Journal.....\$3.00 New York Police Gazette.....\$7.00

Extra Numbers.....\$7.00 Nautical Magazine.....\$7.00

St. James Budget.....\$7.00 Leisure Hour.....\$4.50

Cassell's Family Mag.....\$4.50 New York Illus. Times.....\$7.00

Whitall Review.....\$11.00 World of Fashion.....\$6.00

The Mail, 3 times a week.....\$14.00 Mitchell's Marit. Regis.....\$12.00

The safe delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in

case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China

Express," the Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information

upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of

giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places. [2]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-

men of Hongkong and Visitors that he

has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent As-

sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-

antees to execute this class of work, in all its

branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-

ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED

RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his

GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-

tion ever produced for promoting the growth

of the hair. The basis of this compound is

made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-

pine Islands never use anything else for

washing their hair; they are never found bald,

and it is quite common to see the females with

hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using

this shampoo Wash as directed, you will

NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public

entirely confident that by its restorative pro-

perties it will without fail arrest decaying

hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,

and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not

contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling

properties it allays the itching and fever of the

scalp, which is the great cause of people losing

their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to

put this wash up in bottles without allowing it

to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any

length of time in any climate. [52]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-

NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-

PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and

ADVERTISERS generally are informed that

arrangements have now been completed to issue

in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

A SPECIAL EXPRESS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong

Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of

THREE HUNDRED COPIES,

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention

of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages

offered by this journal as a General Advertising

Medium, and the support of the Mercantile com-

munity and the public generally is respectfully

solicited.

EXPRESSES FOR CONTRACT

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE ISSUED WEEKLY.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS, AND

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

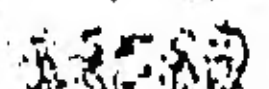
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and

for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELE

Announcements.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND, SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at
the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory
for the Ports in the large portion of Asia
comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements,
and the Northern Ports, including Formosa;
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan;
the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties
between European countries and the United
States and the countries East of the Straits,
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port,
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-
porations have been applied to for information,
and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers,
Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other
Residents, have supplied the necessary matter
to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that
purpose. The Naval and Military portions have
been taken from the latest published official lists
and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
a perfectly reliable *volume*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,
be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be
ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordi-
nary advertisement to detail all the information
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly
asserted that no such Directory has ever been
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SLAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.

Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS:
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed
to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager,"
and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested
to forward their name and address with communications ad-
dressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications will
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

The proceedings at the meeting of the
Legislative Council held on Wednesday
afternoon were not of great public interest.
In fact with the exception of the passing
of an Ordinance, entitled the Banish-
ment and Conditional Pardons Ordinance,
and a vague reference by His Excellency
to the proposed Hongkong Observatory,
there was actually no business of the slightest
importance to the community at large,
brought before the Council. And yet this
particular meeting of our local legislators
possessed several noteworthy features,
to which brief allusion may legitimately be
made. A further attempt to give promi-
nence to the personal differences of His
Excellency and the Hon. F. BULKELEY
JOHNSON; the announcement of the Gov-
ernor's early departure from the Colony
on leave of absence; and the observations
of the Hon. P. RYRIZ on Sir JOHN POPE
HENNESSY's Government of Hongkong—
which received the hearty acquiescence of
every member of the Council—are the
matters upon which we propose to briefly
touch.

Our evening contemporary of last night
contains what is evidently an inspired,
and most unquestionably a grossly unfair
attack on Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, with
reference to the matters which led to the
acrimonious personalities between His
Excellency and the Hon. F. BULKELEY
JOHNSON which were so much out of place
at a previous meeting of the Legislative
Council. Beyond casually observing that
the mean insinuations of the writer in the
China Mail affecting the Governor's honesty
and truthfulness, are unworthy of any inde-
pendent newspaper with the slightest claim
to impartiality and respectability, we have
no desire to expose the shallow artifices of
Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's personal enemies,
so contentedly leave our contemporary's
inspired counterblast to the tender mercies
of the community, the public at large, who
will not be gulled or hoodwinked either
by specious arguments or barefaced false
assertions. Our opinions regarding the
action of the Hon. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON
in striving so hard to introduce before
the highest public assembly of this
Colony, in the manner he did, a purely
private matter, have already been ex-
pressed in language of the most unmis-
takeable character. The honourable gentle-
man, so far as our experience of these
matters goes, would appear to have had not
the slightest justification—apart altogether
from the question of privilege—in trying to
bring before the Legislative Council of
Hongkong—a body assembled for special
purposes affecting our local government—a
purely private matter emanating from a do-
mestic scandal which could have no earthly
interest for the community beyond that of
prurient curiosity, prompted by the inherent
love of scandal which to a certain extent
superficially affects all classes of society.
When the threatened action HAYLLAR
v. EITEL was settled out of court, pre-
sumably to the satisfaction of all parties
concerned, so far as the public were con-
cerned the matter was finished. People
might—and did—cackle about what at

one time looked like affording gossiping
busybodies food for scandal for months to
come, without injuring the personal feelings
or worldly prospects of any individual con-
cerned in the threatened proceedings; but
how this could in any way justify an at-
tempt to have the whole disagreeable busi-
ness made the subject of public discussion
by our local parliament we frankly admit
we are unable to understand. We have
seen it stated that Sir JOHN POPE HEN-
NESSY has sought to throw the entire re-
sponsibility of the "discreditable proceed-
ings" which led to Mr. T. C. HAYLLAR
instituting legal proceedings, upon the
shoulders of his late Private Secretary.
We cannot say whether His Excellency
has actually held Dr. EITEL responsible
for giving Mr. HAYLLAR cause for action;
but we do know from the most undoubted
source that he would be perfectly justified
in so doing. However, that is merely
by the way, and could not, so far
as we can see, justify Mr. JOHNSON's
attempt to mix up social squabbles with the
public business of this Colony.

The proceedings at the previous meeting
of the Council, when Mr. F. B. JOHNSON's
attempt to elicit certain particulars regard-
ing the HAYLLAR and EITEL *exclusion* was
ruled by the Governor to be out of order,
will be fresh in the minds of the public.
It was generally held even by Mr. JOHNSON's
own supporters that the honourable mem-
ber had been led into serious indiscretions.
We feel assured that the written protests
against the Governor's ruling, sent in to
the Clerk of the Councils by the hon. gen-
tleman will be generally viewed as un-
dignified and unnecessary. The following
is the text of Mr. JOHNSON's latest protest
against His Excellency's ruling on the dis-
puted question of privilege:—

To His Excellency Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG, AND TO ARTHUR SMITH,
ESQUIRE, CLERK OF COUNCILS.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.
I do hereby protest in writing against the decision of your
Excellency, given on the 24th inst. at the meeting of the Leg-
islative Council on the 2nd ult., whereby I was prevented from
speaking on a question of privilege, from making my motion
therein, or from explaining to the Council, or to the Clerk,
the nature of the question I wished to raise, and I request that the
protest may be recorded in the Book of the Proceedings of the
Council.

The protest has been recorded in the
minutes of the Council, and possibly that
may give the honourable member a certain
amount of satisfaction; but as it is abso-
lutely certain that, according to all rules
of parliamentary procedure, the Governor
had good grounds for ruling Mr. JOHNSON
out of order, it would perhaps have been
discreet to have accepted defeat with the
best possible grace. We should regret
exceedingly to see the Legislative Council
made the arena for settling private squab-
bles of any description.

His Excellency will leave the Colony,
probably early next week, on six months'
leave of absence for England. He will re-
turn to complete his term of office about
October next, and during his absence the
Government will be administered by the
Hon. M. S. TONNOCHY until the arrival
of the Hon. W. H. MARSH, the Colonial
Secretary, who is shortly expected. Any
speculations as to Sir JOHN POPE HEN-
NESSY's future, or to his probable suc-
cessor, would at present be mere guess-
work, and entirely out of place. It is well
known that his government of Hongkong
has met with the almost unequalled ap-
proval of Her Majesty's Government, not-
withstanding indignation meetings and
protests, so that his reception by the Earl
of Kimberley is certain to be a flattering
one.

Whatever public opinions may exist as to
the results of Governor HENNESSY's rule
in Hongkong, there are few people in the
Colony who will not readily endorse the
remarks made by the Hon. P. RYRIZ in
proposing a vote with reference to His
Excellency's departure.

"I think," said the hon. member address-
ing the Council, "you will agree with me that
his Excellency has during his term of office in
this Colony laboured steadily for its benefit,
and has been a longer time actually at his
post than any of his predecessors within my
recollection. I think that the Secretary
of State, in granting him leave of absence,
has only granted what he has earned, a
short holiday and an escape from perhaps
rather a severe summer. I hope the
members of this Council will join with me
in wishing his Excellency a pleasant re-
turn home and full enjoyment of the holiday
he has earned."

Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's policy may
have been unpopular in certain circles; its
sweeping away of many crying abuses
could not fail to create enemies. But it
has been consistent throughout, and ap-
plied for what was undoubtedly the true
interests of the Colony at large. The best
answer that Governor HENNESSY can give
to his detractors is that his policy has been
a great success, of which fact undoubted
evidence exists in the great improvements
effected during his term of office, and the
present unprecedented state of prosperity
to which commercial Hongkong can lay
claim. With the Hon. P. RYRIZ, we wish
his Excellency a safe and pleasant voyage
home, and full enjoyment of the holiday
which he has so well earned.

In our editorial remarks yesterday on the
recent Hongkong Race Meeting, we ob-
served, in reference to the close and ex-
citing finish between Driving Cloud and
Hualachan for the Keechong Cup that
the judge's decision was "unparalleled
in the annals of racing." Our meaning
would of course be perfectly plain to those
who know anything practically of racing;
but as there are in all close finishes a
number of sceptics who make a practice
of cavilling at the judge's decision, and
seldom hesitate to roundly assert that
that official had made a mistake, and
who might misconstrue our meaning, we
think it only fair to "Mr. SHEPPARD" to
explain, that nothing was further from
our intention than to throw the slight-
est shadow of doubt on the accuracy
of his judgment. What we contended is
"unparalleled in the annals of racing" is
the decision given officially that the race
in question was won by "a short nose." There
is no such term admitted, no such
distance recognised in racing as "a short
nose." If Driving Cloud won the race he
must have won it by not less than "a short
head," and we are not at all certain that
on technical grounds an appeal against the
"short nose" decision would not have been
sustained.

Although the task of judging a pony race
is not a difficult one, it should never be
forgotten that the "man in the box" is the
only reliable authority in close finishes. He
is in a line with the winning post, and in-
tentive to his business it is utterly impossible
that he can make a mistake; at all events
so far as the leading pony is concerned.
A head is the shortest distance by which a
race can be lost or won; defeat or victory
by "a short nose" has never been heard
of until this meeting. A horse's or pony's
head is a comparatively large object, so
that standing in a direct line with the win-
ning post, the judge should never be at a
loss to place the winner. Had Mr. SHEP-
PARD given his decision as "a short head"
in favour of Driving Cloud there would
have been no ground for cavilling; for the
general belief which exists amongst those
who were in a good position to see the
finish that the grey not the chestnut passed
the post first—a belief on which we can-
not give any reliable opinion as we were at
least fifty yards from the chair—the "short
nose" verdict is entirely responsible.

"An experimental tower for Nordenfolt guns has,"
says the *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*,
"been tried with satisfactory results in the
Albatross, and as it is eminently desirable
that the seamen or marines working machine-
guns for offensive or defensive purposes should
be sheltered from an enemy's fire, the Admiralty
are understood to favour the general introduction
of these towers, if their construction on board
different types of vessels is considered practicable
by the gunnery and dockyard authorities. That
the officers here may have an opportunity of
judging of the value of the tower, the expenditure
incidental to the building of one on board the
Mercury, despatch vessel, has been sanctioned,
and the Admiralty have also given a reminder
in reporting upon this particular experiment
regard is to be had to the question whether such
a protective arrangement would be possible in
ships generally."

We note the departure for England by the steam-
ship *Bellerophon* of Mr. Alfred Lister, the Post
Master General of this colony, who goes home on
leave of absence. Mr. Lister is one of the most
efficient of our government officers, and his
courteous and obliging disposition made him
justly popular with all classes. Mr. Lister's
record of service is as follows:—graduated at the
University of London, 1863; appointed Civil
Service cadet in Hongkong, 1865; interpreter,
1867; acting registrar-general, 1868; acting
assistant harbour master, 1869; sheriff, 1870;
deputy marine magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1871;
secretary to police inquiry commission, 1872;
acting assistant harbour master, 1872; superin-
tendent of Victoria gaol, 1874; assistant colonial
secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superin-
tendent of Chinese studies, 1875; and postmaster-
general and collector of stamp revenue, 1875.
Mr. Lister was also appointed secretary to the
Board of Chinese Examiners, with a seat at the
board, in 1876. The duties of postmaster-general
and collector of the stamp revenue will be
assumed during Mr. Lister's absence by his
deputy, Mr. Samuel Barff.

The British steamship *Memur*, Captain Ellis,
which arrived here this morning, reports left
Sydney on the 8th February, calling at Towns-
ville, Cooktown on the 15th, Thursday Island,
and Port Darwin on the 21st. From Sydney to
Capricorn Group experienced strong Easterly
winds with high sea and thick, rainy weather.
From thence to Cooktown moderate S.E. winds
and heavy rain; thence to port fine weather.
Owing to the very heavy rains on the Australian
coast, the steamship *Memur* had to slow
down, stop, and anchor several times. The
steamship *Nelson* was in company, off Cape
Melville on the evening of the 15th, and Com-
pany's steamer *Catterham* off Port Darwin.
The steamer *Memur* had a full complement of
saloon passengers to Port Darwin, including the
Hon. Mr. Parsons (Minister of Education), and
three members of Parliament from South Aus-
tralia; the immediate object of their visit to
the Northern Territory, lying to sea, which is the
most approved plan of opening up the country
by railway. The steamer *Memur* brings about
1,500 tons coal, besides a considerable amount of
fish, furs, and preserved meats; and a large
quantity of gold.

At a banquet given recently to veteran soldiers,
Count Bianchini, the Mayor of Rome, who was
present, delivered a speech, in which he declared
that the people of Rome would rather see their
city perish in ashes than again be subjected to
Papal domination. A despatch from Rome says
the failure of the commercial negotiations be-
tween England and France is regarded there as
calculated to induce the British Government to
treat with this country on the basis of a reduction
of the wine duties, and overtures in this sense
would be welcomed.

FOR the benefit of the charitably disposed, in
order to put them on their guard against being
too easily imposed upon by the plausible tales
manufactured by the numerous loafers that at
present infest the Colony, we publish the follow-
ing evidence given by Police Constable John
Corcoran, in a case heard before Mr. Wodehouse
at the Police Court this morning, in which two
seamen were charged with being rogues and
vagrants, having no visible means of subsistence
or place to live in, but who, it subsequently tran-
spired, were deserters from their ships:—"There
are about 27 destitute men hanging about Lower
Lascar Row, who are a great annoyance to men-
of-war's men and foot passengers, from whom
they beg and get drinks. They pretend they
want ten cents, with which to get a boat to go to
their ship, and pretend they have just got a ship,
and then they go and spend the money in drink.
They sleep wherever they can, usually on the
hill side, in the open air."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester
Guardian* says:—"Political gossip states that all
doubt about the leadership of the Conservative
party has been dissolved by Mr. W. H. Smith's
dinner card. Lord Salisbury has a very fine
house in London, and Sir Stafford Northcote has
not a house in town. Last year, he entertained
his political friends on the eve of the session at
his son's house at Rutland Gate. This year he
goes to Mr. W. H. Smith's in Grosvenor Place.
But that, it is said, is by no means all. Despite
Lord Salisbury's high rank, the Conservative
leader in the House of Lords is placed on the
card of invitation after Sir Stafford Northcote.
The conclusion is obvious, so it is remarked, that
Sir S. Northcote is now the acknowledged leader
and the next Premier of the Conservative party.
Mr. W. H. Smith is a very politic as well as
popular man. He is no more capable of writing
"to meet Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salis-
bury" on his dinner card—thus ignoring the high
personal rank of the latter—without knowing
thoroughly what he is about, than he is of com-
manding the Channel fleet; and so it has come to
be talked of to-day for the first time that it is an
accepted fact that Sir Stafford Northcote is
publicly recognised, with Lord Salisbury's full
assent, as his leader and the chief of the Opposi-
tion in both Houses.

THE *British Medical Journal* says:—"A cor-
respondent of the highest credibility sends us the
following statement, as to which he alleges that
the facts are within his personal knowledge.
Body-snatching is not, perhaps, so utterly un-
known in England nowadays as some people
would suppose, and it would seem that it is oc-
casionally even possible to carry it out under
legal sanction. A case is likely to come before
the law courts shortly, in which the widow of a
gentleman of position is sued for the cost of
cremating his body at Milan, at a time when she
supposed he was lying interred in a metropolitan
cemetery. The gentleman had expressed a
decided preference for cremation as a means of
disposing of his mortal remains; but his family
would not, on his death, consent to act on what
they regarded as a whim, and he was buried in
the usual way. Some friends, however, not of
his own household, determined that his wishes
should be respected, and so, without the know-
ledge of his relations, had his body exhumed and
conveyed to Italy, where it was cremated. The
deceased's family heard nothing of this extra-
ordinary proceeding until they received a very
heavy bill for the costs of the removal to Milan
and cremation. Naturally enough, they refuse
to pay for what they regard as an outrage on
their feelings; and the trial is likely to lead to
some curious revelations. It seems almost im-
credible that a body could be openly removed
from a family burying-ground in a metropolitan
cemetery without the sanction or even knowledge
of the relations of the deceased and proprietors of
the ground; but truth is often stranger than fiction."

A DURBAN correspondent, telegraphing to a
home paper on January 14th, states that a cor-
respondent in Northern Zululand, under date De-
cember 29th, sends him disquieting accounts of
the state of things there:—"The general opinion
in the country is that the people are sleeping on
a volcano. There is misgovernment everywhere,
from the chiefs to the smallest captains. There
is no hand to restrain them and there is no
visible British authority. The Resident is dis-
trusted. Dunn's Land is the only territory go-
verned well. The other chiefs would fain follow
Dunn's example, but are prevented by circum-
stances. Many a man and his people are still
troublesome and truculent. Reports were again
rife that the ex-King was on the road back.
Three of the chiefs could not raise 100 men from
each 1,000 of warriors in their districts. My in-
formant suggests that an independent commission
should be appointed to inquire into the state of
the country. A central administrator is also
needed. The natives are quite ready to work in
the country if they are encouraged to do so." In
a later despatch the same correspondent says:—"I
have just heard from Dunn's Land, where
trade, industry, and missionary operations are
all steadily progressing, that Umlandela wishes
to come under Dunn. Another chief beyond St.
Lucia Bay, a former tributary of Cetewayo, has
voluntarily sent tribute to Dunn. The Zulus in
Dunn's Land, having been told that the majority
of the white men want Cetewayo back, express
a corresponding desire, but the Europeans in the
country believe that the return of the King would
be fatal to the peaceful development of the coun-
try."

THE German bark *Ferdinand* will go into the
Kowloon Dock this afternoon, and the British
steamer *Esmeralda* and the American gunboat
Palos came out of the same dock to-day.

We observed the removal this morning of
the far famed Hongkong Whipping Post. The abo-
lition of this relic of barbarism merits more than
a passing notice. We shall return to the subject
in another issue.

THE Committee appointed by the House of Lords
to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act
met on February 28th when Mr. Forster, Chief
Secretary for Irish Affairs was invited to give
evidence. The Government declined to permit
him to do so.

WE note from home papers that there have been
very serious disturbances and destruction of much
property near Drinburg, Government of Vitebsk,
Russia, owing to the objection of the peasants to
the taking of the census. They even for a time
resisted the troops.

A LONDON telegram received yesterday afternoon
states that the House of Commons has agreed to
a resolution disqualifying the well-known political
agitator Michael Davitt from sitting in the House
as member for Meath. Davitt being a convict
no other course could have been pursued by the
Commons.

TO-DAY being the fourth anniversary of the coro-
nation of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., a *Te
Deum* will be sung at the Roman Catholic
Cathedral at 6 p.m. We learn that His Exce-
llency the Governor will be present, and that the
Consular bodies, as well as a large number of
ladies and gentlemen, have been invited to attend
the afternoon service.

THE *New York Herald* reports that during a
festival of the Secret Order of the Knights of
Pythias at Thanesville, Ohio, the floor of the hall
in which the members of the society were as-
sembled gave way, and two hundred people were
precipitated to the floor below. Twelve of them
were killed, many more injured. The build-
ing subsequently took fire, and several of the in-
jured were burned in the ruins.

THE London *Times* of January 25th referring to
the persecution of the Jews in Russia observes
that the Russian Government must feel that it is
justly arraigned, and are reluctant in believing
Prince Lebonoff's refusal to transmit to his Gov-
ernment Rothschild's memorial to the Czar on
behalf of the Russian Jews, is of ill omen, as
showing the spirit in which the appeal to mercy
and humanity has been received.

SIDI TAIEB, the younger brother of the reigning
Bey of Tunis, was arrested on Jan. 16, and con-
veyed to the Bardo. It seems that in the earlier
stage of the French intrigues M. Roustan, fearing
that at the last moment the reigning Bey would
take refuge on board some foreign war ship, made
overtures to Taieb Bey, giving him to understand
that he would place him on the throne, provided
he would sign the Protectorate Treaty. Such is
the statement of one correspondent, who goes on
to say:—"As in the end the reigning Bey signed
the treaty, and Taieb's services were no longer
required, M. Roustan abandoned him, and a good
deal of ill-feeling has since existed between his
brother and himself. He in vain appealed to M.
Roustan for protection against his own family.
Taieb Bey then openly declared that a well-
known lady, who has played an important part
in the Tunisian question, offered to secure the
throne to him if he (Taieb Bey) would pay her
one and a half million of francs. M. Roustan
never forgave this, and it is well known that the
arrest has been effected at his instigation." An-
other account says, that when the prisoner
protested, the Minister of War said that this was
M. Roustan's doing, and that if Taieb Bey did
not submit, French soldiers would be immediately
despatched to seize him.

We would specially call the attention of our read-
ers to a very able and lucid letter published in
the *Times* of Jan. 18, from their correspondent
at Constantinople, in which the rise, progress,
and present position of Panislamism is clearly
traced and described. The writer shows that it
was the feeling of hopelessness engendered by
the Berlin Congress as to any profitable alliance
with the great Western Powers being possible
for the Sultan that first led that Monarch to con-
ceive the idea of reviving the Caliphate in all its
ancient power, and of making Constantinople
once again the very centre of the entire Mahomedan
world. The wide divergence existing
between the political views of the Sultan and those
held by the Porte is clearly analysed. The re-
cent departure that the Sultan has attempted to
take of his own motion in reference to Germany
is shown to be principally due to the hope that
Germany will ultimately assist him in the crusade
that he is now himself virtually preaching in
the Al Jewid against the French in North Africa.
Throughout the whole of the Mahomedan world
he has sent forth emissaries proclaiming his de-
termination to revive the Caliphate in all its in-
tegrity; and the exhortations addressed in this
sense have received peculiar and unexpected
emphasis from the operations of the French in
Tunis, which have stirred to the depths the long
dormant hatred that has been and will for ever
be felt by the Mahomedan against the Christian.
As the *Times* has well pointed out, it is extremely
unlikely that the resuscitation of the ancient
feeling of veneration for the Caliphate will ever
furnish the Sultan with resources for carrying out
the policy indicated by his efforts to its legitimate
conclusion. Its growth might, however, place
within his hands a weapon of which the danger
to ourselves could hardly be over-rated. If the
Sultan were once to obtain over the millions of
Mahomedans in India the influence at which he
is aiming, his power to injure and embarrass us
would attain the gravest significance, and the
ultimate results which might accrue from a de-
termined prosecution of his present policy are
such that our Government can in no way afford
to disregard them.—*Overland Mail*.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

A TABLET in Carrara marble has been erected in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, to perpetuate the memory of Lieutenant and Adjutant G. A. Colvill, Lieutenant T. F. C. Armstrong, Sergeant Orderly Room Clerk S. Julian, and twelve rank and file, who died while serving with the 1st Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) in the campaign in the Malay Peninsula in 1875-76; also in memory of Captain H. J. M. Williams, Lieutenant C. E. Mason, second Lieutenant G. R. J. Evelyn, and twenty-seven rank and file who fell while serving with the 2nd Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) in the Zulu War. The monument has been subscribed for by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment.—*L. & C. Express.*

At half-past two this afternoon a party consisting of Captain Bury, Brigade Major, and Lieutenants Auck and Headley, Royal Engineers, accompanied by a detail of the Royal Artillery and Gun Lascars, proceeded to Kowloon in a steam launch from Peddar's wharf for the purpose of witnessing firing on the rifle range from a ten-barrelled Nordenfeldt gun. The gun was wheeled down to the wharf on its carriage, where it was dismounted, taken to pieces, and placed in the launch, Mr. Sleeman, the agent for the gun in China, accompanying it. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Donovan and staff were to proceed from Murray Wharf, later on, to be present at the firing. Major Moore-Lane, Royal Artillery, was also to be present. It is a new form of the Nordenfeldt gun, and is known as the ten-barrelled machine gun. The four barrelled Nordenfeldt is already in use by the navy, but the new gun has not yet been adopted in the service. It is intended to be employed against torpedo launches as they approach to attack vessels of war, and is reported to fire 2,000 rounds a minute, and to be capable of penetrating quarter-inch steel at a distance of 400 yards. The object of the experiment at the rifle range is simply, as a matter of interest, to test its firing capabilities as regards rapidity. As the gun was being dismounted at Peddar's Wharf a crowd of Chinese collected around it, attracted by the novelty of the sight. It presents a very handsome appearance when mounted on its carriage, and is doubtless as effective as handsome.

On January 24th the New York Telegraph publishes the following special wire from its St. Petersburg correspondent:—Following are the results of the first sitting of the Commission charged to study the project to create on the Chinese frontier a new region, to be administered by a Governor-General. The sitting was presided over by the Minister of War. After an animated debate of three hours, the Commission agreed, almost unanimously, to the following resolution:—The military circumscription of Siberia to be suppressed—a military region administered by a Governor-General, and grouping the Provinces of Amur, Irkutsk, and Khabarovsk, shall be organized the Province of Amur to be separated from Eastern Siberia, having Khabarovsk for the seat of Government the Provinces of Irkutsk and Chokoi to pass under the direct jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior. In this way the provinces of Syr Daria, Ferganah, Amou-darya, and Amour will pass under the authority of the Governor-General of Turkestan, and the provinces of Trans-Ili, Irkutsk, Yenisei, and Yakutsk will be administered by the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia. The vote of the Commission is to be submitted to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, and, if this be obtained to the sanction of the Emperor. The Governor of the new provinces is to be the celebrated General Tcherniaeff. These dispositions prove that Russia does not feel tranquil as regards China, which has gradually assembled a considerable army of soldiers where the Russians have only a comparatively weak force, and where it will take months for more to arrive. There seems to be a black spot on the political horizon in that quarter.

On January 25th the Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows:—By the sudden death of Count Valmaseda, during the absence of the King, and of señor Sagasta, in Portugal, the post of Captain-General of Madrid, the most important military office, outside the War Ministry, becomes vacant. Two candidates stood in high favor for it—General Costello, the defender of Bilbao against Don Carlos, in the last civil war, and General Lopez Dominguez, nephew of Marshal Serrano, the victor of Cartagena. The latter is popular, as he is the President-elect of the Military Club in Madrid. He is Chief of the Staff in the Somatario, and is an able orator. The Liberal majority of Congress would like to see him Minister of War. Marshal Campos and the Court party, despite all the arguments of several members of the Cabinet and of Sagasta himself, appointed General Castillo, declaring that he did not believe General Lopez Dominguez sufficiently devoted to the existing institutions. No appointment, coming, as this did, on the King's birthday, and when the Liberals are showing a growing impatience against Marshal Campos and his clique of courtiers, Generals and statesmen, could be more unpopular. The Madrid Press, from Ministerial to Democratic and Independent, regard this conduct of Marshal Campos as an act of defiance to the majority of the Congress, whose liberal and reforming programme this impeaches. It is an indirect blow aimed at Marshal Serrano's influence over Sagasta. Serrano had himself pressed for his nephew's appointment, but Campos and the Court party resisted. The King remained neutral. The worst effect of this victory of Campos is that the Liberals, already disheartened with incomplete reforms, now fancy that the Court distrusts them. A Ministerial crisis is certain as soon as the Cortes meet, in March, as the majority will oblige Sagasta to choose between it and Campos. The Liberals are slowly awakening to the fact that but for the presence of Campos and the Conservative element in their ranks, they perhaps would never have entered office. The Madrid press considers the present incident as the most momentous since Sagasta entered office, on February 8, 1881.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mails closing at Singapore at 5 p.m. to-day and 5 p.m. to-morrow.

We observe that during the year ended Dec. 31 last the number of emigrants leaving Great Britain for Canada was 34,249, an increase of more than 5,000 over the preceding year.

THE London and China Express, which has more than once stated that the *Swiftsure* would replace the *Iron Duke*, as flagship on the China Station, referring to the former ship now says:—The *Swiftsure*, 18, iron ship, armour-plated, is being fitted out at Devonport for service as flagship in the Pacific to relieve the *Triumph*, and is to be made ready with all despatch. It will, however, be April next before the *Swiftsure* can be commissioned. In addition to her 12-ton guns the *Swiftsure* will carry ten Nordenfeldts, four Gardner, Whitehead torpedoes, and eight 25-pr. breechloaders. She will be barque-rigged, and be supplied with a 42 feet and 37 feet steam pinnace, and a 25 feet steam cutter.

A MEASURE quite revolutionary in character, called the "Municipality of London Bill," is still under consideration by the Government. Should it become law, in the form in which at present it is cast, it is not too much to say that the ancient Corporation of the City of London would totally cease to exist. The new Bill would indeed add to the power of the Lord Mayor, but it would extinguish all inferior personages; and the Lord Mayor would become a sort of President of a Republic, extending over a new City County. The new Lord Mayor's Court would be so constituted as to absorb all the companies which have for centuries existed, together with their salaries and property. It would have custody of all charters, records, muniments, and documents belonging to such vast corporations as those of London and Westminster, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Vestries, and District Boards, and would indeed possess itself of even the companies' plate, together with all the ancient civic symbols. It is not likely that the Corporation of the City of London will abandon the accumulation of centuries without an effort as superfluous as the new measure. Last session the draft of the new measure was submitted to Parliament but was withdrawn. It is now stated, though we know not with what authority, that Mr. Gladstone and his Government will adopt its principles.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY OF KULJA.

The following memorial has been presented by the London Chamber of Commerce to Lord Granville:—According to the sixteenth Article of the Treaty of Kulja, signed on the 12-24th Feb. 1881, the Chinese Government has agreed to "export to Russia by land, for the value of the goods, a certain number of tea leaves of inferior quality." This Convention appears to draw a distinction between exports by sea and exports overland, giving the benefit of the latter: That, up to the present, as far as this Chamber is aware, no such distinction has been admitted, as regards China, by Her Majesty's Government, such distinction, therefore, appearing to be contrary to the Favored Nation Clause, as granted by China to England, under Articles XXV. and L.IV. of the Treaty of Tientsin (June 26, 1858). That this reduction of the export duty on tea from China overland to Russia, combined with difference in the differential duty on importation into Russia (which amounts to no less than 25 kopecks in gold—three-fifths of entire duty by sea) would, to a great extent, divert the export of tea to Russia from the London market, and cause it to resume its old overland route: That the tea trade from London to Russia has of late years been increasing, whilst the direct overland imports into Russia from China have been decreasing. The undoubted object of the Kulja Treaty is to re-direct the Russian tea trade into its former overland channel, to the detriment of London merchants and of shipping: That the concession to England of the *ad valorem* reduction of duty on inferior teas, granted by the Kulja Treaty, would have the effect of considerably diminishing the price of sound teas to the British public, and thus diminish the tendency to import bad or spurious qualities: That the Favored Nation Clause of the Treaty in Tientsin (26th June, 1858, ratified at Peking, 24th October, 1860) appear to provide that: "In no case shall British subjects be called upon to pay other or higher duties than those required of the subjects of any other foreign nation." That the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Kulja appears to have been ratified in August last, and its adoption confirmed by a recent payment of the first instalment of the compensation therein stipulated by China to Russia: That other Governments, through their Favored Nation Clauses, are equally interested in the extension of them of the Treaty of Kulja concessions, and we have reason to believe that the German Chambers of Commerce of Königsberg and Hamburg have memorialised, or are about to memorialise, their Government on the subject: Your memorialists therefore pray: That your Lordship will kindly take the earliest possible steps to obtain the application of the *ad valorem* reduction on teas of the Treaty of Kulja to British exports from Chinese Treaty-ports.

The memorial is dated London, Jan. 16, and is signed by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., the Deputy Chairman, Mr. J. H. Tritton, and the Secretary, Mr. K. B. Murray. The following tables with reference to Russian accounts by the memorial:—

Tea exports from London to Russia (Northern ports), 1881.	Königsberg, 19,557,200 lb. Revell, 2,033,100 lb. St. Petersburg, 1,307,150 lb. Libau, 920,700 lb. Riga, 201,927 lb. Total, 24,066,147 lb.
1879-80. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1880-81. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1881. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1882. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1883. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1884. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1885. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1886. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1887. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1888. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1889. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1890. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1891. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1892. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1893. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1894. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1895. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1896. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1897. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1898. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1899. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.
1900. Congou, black leaf ... 15,184,995 lb.	Black Tea, 15,184,995 lb.

The export of Tea from Calcutta to Great Britain during eleven months of 1881 was nearly a million pounds in excess of the corresponding period during the year previous, the total being 40,781,190 lbs.

THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION.

The Panama Canal question commands more public attention daily, and is likely to be much discussed by Congress. News received here confirms the general belief that the project of M. de Lesseps will end in failure. The *Times* takes strong ground this morning against a Government subsidy, saying that if the canal is needed, and can be constructed in a reasonable time and at an expense that will make it profitable, it is only necessary to convince capitalists of the fact to get all the funds needed. "So far as Government protection is concerned," it adds, "we have no doubt in spite of the fearful mudslide Mr. Blaine made of it, that any difficulty interposed by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty can be got of the way by friendly and sensible negotiations with Great Britain. The time for subsidies and guarantees of bonds has gone by. The public sentiment is more hostile towards Mr. Blaine than it was when he left office. There is practically only one sentiment concerning the tone of his dispatch to Mr. Lowell. Even his friends admit that he made an execrable blunder."

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Valparaiso on December 8th, says:—"Judging from the gossip of the clubs and streets, the tone of the Press, and such semi-official utterances as are here quoted, there is a general feeling of uneasiness and indignation throughout Chili concerning the rumoured intervention of the American Government in the affairs of Peru and Chili. American citizens here are preparing to transfer their property in case a rupture of diplomatic relations compels their departure, while Chili is making preparations too formidable to be employed against poor prostrate Peru. Since the severe lesson taught her by the Geneva Conference, England will probably regard more closely the rights of belligerents, and not allow the *Emeralda* and *Arturo Prat* to leave her shores until the definite conclusion of peace between these nations; but by sending vessels piecemeal she can evade responsibility for their acts. In this manner have already arrived eight torpedo boats, each a hundred feet long and of the estimated speed of twenty-one knots, and new compound armour plates for the *Blanco Encalada* and *Cochrane* are expected in a near future. This will render them a fair match for the famous *Almirante Brown*, of Argentina; but when the new 300-pound Armstrongs arrive they will be the most formidable vessels in this part of the world. Chili's standard is supplied with all the latest adjuncts of naval warfare, and swift, handy torpedo boats for offence, machine guns, and improved electric lights for defence against torpedoes. The *Huascar* is being rapidly and thoroughly overhauled, the transports put in order, and every preparation made to meet a formidable antagonist. There is a strong undercurrent of hostility towards the United States, which finds expression in newspaper articles tending to inflame the public mind, in discussions at the clubs, and even in social gatherings. Congress in secret session discusses nightly the remarks of senators and deputies betray the import. A prominent American returning from Santiago recently said the officials look upon war with the United States as extremely probable. Chili will surrender none of her rights of conquest. The nation that accepted war with Spain, rather than apologise for an alleged insult, will not yield the fruits of a victorious war. The rumour has gained credence in Valparaiso—that Minister Hurlbut was to be transferred to Chili, upon which it was freely asserted he would not be received. That Chili does not propose to leave her hold on Peru is evident by the departure of new generals for her shores, and the appointment of Chilean civil functionaries within her border."

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Although it is now generally believed that nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of an equitable treaty of commerce between France and England, the details which yet remain to be arranged are such that their discussion can hardly be said to have closed. It is well known that the last stumbling-block encountered consists in the difficulty of arriving at an understanding on the subject of English cotton and woolen tissues. The substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties on these classes of goods was not regarded by the English negotiators as an insurmountable obstacle, but the difficulty lay in drawing up a tariff by which the duties under the new system should not exceed those levied on the *ad valorem* scale. Although the matter is fortunately on the verge of a settlement, it may not perhaps be too late to call attention to an article in the *Journal des Débats*, from the pen of M. Leroy Beaulieu, a writer who has never ceased to use his influence in the interests of a proper understanding between the two countries. M. Leroy Beaulieu, fully recognising the vital importance to France of a treaty with her neighbor across the Channel, rather than allow matters to come to a standstill, through the persistent attempts of the French to obtain a fiscal advantage out of the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* rates, advocates the so-called "option" system, by the application of which importers of certain articles would be enabled against paying more than the present treaty duties. This method would work as follows. Specific duties would be applied to such classes of merchandise as the Government might determine, but the importer should be free to pay the rate unfavourable, would have the privilege of paying according to only the old *ad valorem* scale, provided he were able to furnish the Custom House with tangible proof that the specific duty on any particular consignment present tariff. By means of this system the onus of proving, or, as the French legal term expresses it, the "burden of proof" would rest with the importer, and not, as now, with the Custom House officials. The writer further suggests that this method should only be applied for a few years, at the end of which an International (Technical) Committee could be appointed to establish a rate of duties in accordance with the results obtained from the experiment. There is much to be said for and against M. Leroy Beaulieu's suggestion, which has indeed already been suggested in a modified form by other writers. The sentiment of the article, however, is excellent, and whatever may be the objection to the system expounded it cannot be a matter for sincere satisfaction that so influential a writer should have advocated its adoption rather than contemplate the results of a commercial rupture between the two nations.—*Telegraph.*

THE LOSS OF THE DOTEREL.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.
There is every reason to believe that the recent explosion on board her Majesty's ship *Triumph* has brought to light the true cause of the lamentable disaster by which the *Doterel* was destroyed, and the lives of 145 officers and men sacrificed on April 26th last. The court-martial which inquired into the sad catastrophe came to the conclusion that it was occasioned by the accidental ignition of the coal gas liberated in the bunks, and special mention was made of the fact that the navy to avoid the recurrence of a similar calamity, by the accident to the *Triumph*, however, a new and startling light has been thrown on the whole matter. The explosion was traced beyond question to the accidental ignition of a "patent drier" known as "Xerotine sicative," and this fact has added new evidence with regard to the *Doterel*, making it in the highest degree probable that her destruction was attributable to the same cause.
It would seem that in the year which has just closed there were three very similar explosions on board ships of the navy. The first of these, occurring without fatal results, called the attention of the Admiralty to the dangerous character of the patent driers, and in June last a considerable time after the warning—"my lords" issued a general circular not nearly specific enough as to the peril to be guarded against—urging caution in the storage of this material. Meanwhile the awful disaster to the *Doterel* had taken place, and had been set down to other causes. Then before the year closed came the leakage on board the *Triumph*, the diffusion of the vapour in the ship's compartments, its accidental ignition and explosion, causing the deaths of three men and serious injuries to seven others.
It now transpires that the *Doterel* also carried a quantity of xerotine sicative in her paint room, and this was next the powder magazines. Further, it is known that immediately preceding the explosion some of the hands were employed in moving a vessel containing this very substance, and from which it was leaking and giving off a large amount of vapour. This they were doing, the fact that the vapour ignited at a low temperature, and when mixed with the atmosphere detonates with a violence scarcely less than that of dynamite. These data would entirely agree with and explain the fact that in the case of the *Doterel* there were three distinct reports—the first probably being that of the drier, and the other two of the separate chambers of the magazine.
Since the explanations of the *Triumph* disaster one of the carpenters on board the *Doterel* has come forward to describe the storage of the xerotine sicative. It is stated that the room in which it was contained was separated from the magazine only by a thin sheet of metal. A barrel containing the drier had been burst by some means, and the exuding liquid gave off a disagreeable vapour. Hands were sent down "mop up" the liquid and to remove the vessel, and this was being done when the ship blew up. The carpenter has no doubt that the sicative became ignited, and that it fired the gunpowder. This only to be expected, because the steel plate partition did not actually cut off the magazine from the store-room, not fitting light at the bottom, and, as a matter of fact, a portion of the fluid flowed through into the magazine under the metal plate.
This matter will be at once referred to the committee now investigating coal gas explosions in the navy, sitting under the presidency of Vice-Admiral Luard, C.B., and comprising among its members Mr. W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., Chief Mineral Inspector to Woods and Forests; Mr. F. Abel, C.B., F.R.S., Chemist to the War Department; Mr. J. C. B. Ince, R.N., Chief Inspector of Machinery; Mr. E. E. Arren, Chief Constructor, Pembroke Dockyard; Mr. James Dunn, Chief Draughtsman to the Admiralty; Mr. William Weston, Admiralty Chemist; Porten Smith; Mr. E. Watson, Admiralty. The committee will meet on the 24th for the special investigation of the subject. The Government, it is understood, have also determined to re-open the *Doterel* court-martial to inquire into the facts above stated.

A VENERABLE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, says a writer in *Truth*, is among the most interesting and venerable of existing British institutions. He was born on Oct. 24, 1784—that is, in the first year of Pitt's long Premiership, while Canning still learned "repetition" at Eton, before Wellington had entered the army or Byron had seen the light, and Frederick the Great still reigned over Prussia, and Catherine II. wielded the sceptre of the Czars, and while the French Revolution was yet a thing of the future, though dimly foreseen by a few shrewd observers. It is wonderful to think of the men with whom Sir Moses might have conversed, and of the historical events concerning which he might be able to relate the testimony of eye-witnesses. As a child he knew Isaac Newton, Reynolds, Mansfield, Burke, Burns, Horace Walpole—to take at random a few names of celebrities who disappeared from this earth in the last decade of the eighteenth century. He might have been a spectator of the execution of Louis XVI. Indeed, if one supposes him to have travelled in boyhood, there is no end to the list of notable men on whom he might have been privileged to gaze. William Molineux, the translator, who died in 1799, at the age of eighty-nine, might have told the lad (already old enough to understand) anecdotes about the South Sea Bubble, the insurrection of 1745, the change of the calendar, and the outcry at the loss of the seven days. Melmoth lived in times when women were occasionally buried alive, and men drawn and quartered. Four lives like that of Sir Moses Montefiore take us back, beyond the Reformation, into the reigns of Henry VII., Isabella the Catholic, and Alexander VI. There more, and we are among the contemporaries of Isaac of York and Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert, from whom, moreover, recent occurrences in Germany and Russia seem to show that we are not quite so far removed in spirit as could be wished. Sir Moses himself declares that religious tolerance is scarcely understood out of England; which proves that, if a Jew before all things, he is an Englishman, and a thoroughgoing one. On the other hand, the country of his birth has reason to be proud of him. His life may, roughly speaking, be divided into two parts. During the first he was making money; during the second he has been giving it away. The Jews are proverbially generous with their money—no matter how they have come by it, but few persons are aware of the numerous claims which a wealthy Jew, as such, must be prepared to satisfy. The thrift of the race, as Mr. Dickens observes, has been much overrated. "Fond of display, extravagant in their habits, and given over to good living, the Jews are often poor." Now, though Jews cheerfully contribute to Christian charities, Christians have been in no hurry to return the compliment; and the wealthy members of the Hebrew community are pretty severely taxed in consequence. Sir Moses, like his old friend, Lord Denchfield, belongs to the Sephardim branch of the Israelitish family. In fact, he is a kind of unofficial head of the English Sephardim, exercising the authority which must fall to high character and great wealth. And yet, so nume-

rous and splendid have been his acts of benevolence, that he is, probably, a poorer man now than he was forty years ago. As Sir Moses is the first of his faith who has borne the Ulster hand, so he was the first to receive the accolade. The Queen dubbed him a knight on the occasion of her first state visit to the City, in 1837, when she went to dine with the new Lord Mayor (Sir John Cowan) and the sheriffs, of whom Sir Moses was one. Only two years before, the first Jew Sheriff of London had been elected in the person of Mr. David Salomons, when Lord Melbourne succeeded in passing an Act of Parliament to enable him to serve. Sir Moses Montefiore is at least well-known abroad as in England. When he was a little younger, any Continental Government that worried the Jews had to reckon with him, and found that he was not to be trifled with. This millennium, yet rather positive, Hebrew seemed always to have the English Cabinet behind him—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Moses with the action of the secretary of state for Foreign Affairs. No amateur diplomat ever effected so much for the cause he had at heart.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

In the course of a few days the presidents of the University Boat Clubs at Oxford and Cambridge will be busily engaged preparing for the coming encounter. When once the crews get regularly to work the task of selection will rapidly proceed, a definite settlement of the crews will soon be arrived at, and by the second or third week in March the rival blues will once more make their appearance on the metropolitan tide-way. A large number of new hands are not likely to be needed this year at either university. The Oxonians will not require more than four, and possibly only three, new hands; and at Cambridge (where practice commenced on Jan. 18) there will probably be the same number of old hands at the president's disposal. Of the Oxford "Blues," Buck and Paterson are still in residence, the last-named gentleman having been elected president for the ensuing term. West, last year's victorious stroke, and Kindsler, that year's president, are said to have consented to row once more, and possibly one other old "Blue" will be available. That the four gentlemen referred to above were the best of the victorious eight of last year does not admit of a doubt. Consequently the advantage which is by no means inconsiderable. The Cambridge crew of 1881 was a very inferior one. The best oarsman in that eight—namely, the gentleman who occupied the stroke thwart—is not likely to be again available; and the Light Blues will have great difficulty in adequately filling the place he has left vacant. Watson-Taylor, last year's president, will also be an absentee. The only "Blues" of last year in residence are Lambert (the president), Moore, Hutchinson, Gridley, and Atkin. Whether all these gentlemen will row again is not yet definitely known. That the other members of the 1881 crew will be unable to give their services this year seems tolerably certain. Under these circumstances, therefore, the Dark Blues will start under more favourable auspices than their opponents. West, who has twice stroked the Oxonians to victory, would be a most valuable acquisition to a crew at any time. The addition of another year to his age has of course in no way impaired his general physique; and although he has been absent from the river for some time he will probably soon acquire his old style, even if he does not eventually prove to be a better oarsman than ever. Cambridge are badly off for a stroke. Attempts will probably be made to obtain the services of Great or Bailie, but there is not much prospect that these attempts will prove successful. Both are engaged in more important avocations, which probably neither will be able to neglect. The post of honour, therefore, will be between the two strokes of the trial eight, of last year. Of these there can be no doubt that Atkin will ultimately be selected—assuming, of course, that none of the old hands are prevailed upon to accede to the president's importunity. In the trial eight race at Ely, Atkin rowed a winning race all the way, and he had therefore but little opportunity in that contest of showing what he is really capable of doing. He rowed a long stroke, and leathers fairly well; but he lacks "life," and is in many ways inferior to West. The Cantabs, however, will have no difficulty in finding a good No. 7. If Moore does not row at that thwart it will probably be offered to Beauchamp of First Trinity. He held the same position in the winning trial eight last December. The seat immediately behind will probably be taken by Fairbairn, of Jesus. This gentleman comes of a good rowing family. Although untrained, he showed great advantage in the trial eight; and his weight—upwards of 13 stone—combined with good watermanship, fairly points to the conclusion that he will eventually prove to be one of the best oarsmen in this year's crew. The president will most likely resume his old seat in the centre of the boat; and Gridley, who has had considerable experience at Eton and Jesus, as well as at Putney, will probably again take the bow oar. Green, of Lady Margaret, and Gubbins, of First Trinity, may be looked upon as the most promising candidates for the fourth thwart, while Jones, of Jesus, who rowed in the race three years ago, will perhaps be located at No. 2. In his early days this gentleman was not a first-rate oarsman, and it has always been a marvel that he should ever have rowed in the race at all; but recently he has improved considerably, and his prospect of again rowing at Putney is good. To prognosticate how the Oxford crew will eventually be constituted is not an easy task. West, if he rows at all, will of course take the stroke oar, and Kindsler will go to No. 5. The seventh thwart might be occupied by Duck; but how the other seats will be filled it is impossible to say. Paterson will have one of them, while for the other four places there will be a keen competition. Ainslie, of Oriel, who has rowed two consecutive years in the trial eight, will probably be tried, and may be successful in winning his blue. Bourne, of New, and Puxley, of Brasenose, on their Eton reputation, ought also to be considered; while Paul, of Wadham, Bailie, of Brasenose, and Todd-Naylor, of University, may also be set down as promising men. As regards the old hands, Oxford is undoubtedly better off than Cambridge; but with respect to the rowing displayed in the Cambridge trial eight was manifestly superior to that exhibited at Moulsoford. For this reason it is quite possible that the two crews may eventually prove to be more evenly matched than is expected.—*Overland Mail.*

At Consist County Court on Wednesday, Jan. 4th, before Judge Meynell, Thomas McDonald, of Consist, sued Thomas Bowe, of Consist, to recover to amount of a bet and deposit made respecting the Portland Plate, run at Doncaster. For this event the plaintiff backed three horses to win, viz., Angelina at 7 to 1, Experiment at 10 to 1, and Mowerina at 8 to 1, the defendant laying the odds. Mowerina won the Plate, and the plaintiff sued defendant for the amount of the bet and the sum of 14, 10s., which plaintiff deposited with him. His honour said the law regarded betting as an illegal practice, and judgment would therefore be given for defendant. Plaintiff wished to know if he could recover the deposit, but his honour replied in the negative.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The direct steamer, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 18th February, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 7th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & C. steamer *Gaelic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 18th February, and may be expected here on the 19th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Heath*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin, for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February, and is due here on or about the 4th instant.
The steamer *Orion*, from Sydney, via Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya, on route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.
The steamer *Albatross* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 4th instant.

The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the forenoon of the 25th February, and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

The steamer *Glanis Castle* left Singapore on the 26th February, and is due here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamship *Glenagles* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Prism* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice* left Sydney on the 18th February, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT 1882-83.
SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned, until NOON, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, from Persons desirous of SUPPLYING the following ARTICLES for the use of H.M. NAVY for the year 1882-83, viz:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| BISCUITS. | RAISINS. |
| SOFT BREAD. | RICE. |
| FRESH BEEF. | SUGAR. |
| FRESH VEGETABLES. | TEA. |

Printed Forms of Tenders and further Particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
The right to reject the lowest, or any Tender, is reserved.

E. B. JOREY, Storekeeper.
H.M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1882.

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

is now in the press and will be ready in a day or two.

PRICE: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

As only a limited number will be printed orders should be sent without delay to the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL BE SOLD BY

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH

QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL CONTAIN

THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE

POSTAL GUIDE.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL BE SOLD BY

Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL CONTAIN

THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE BUFFS

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Activity still prevails in the share market, and a fair amount of general business has again to be transacted. Banks have been a good deal inquired after, and the result of these inquiries has raised the quotation to 112 per cent. premium, at which rate buyers are now unable to secure shares. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no actual cash transfers have been effected since we last wrote. One share of the China Traders' Insurance Company changed hands at the current quotation. Hongkong Fires are in great demand at an improved rate, buyers now offering 910 per share, ex div., without including holders to come to terms. There are also a few small orders in hand to buy China Fires at 282 per share. The largest and most important transactions we have to report are in connection with the Dock Company's scrip. A very large cash business has been booked at 52 and 53 per cent. premium ex div., the stock leaving off very firm with buyers at the last mentioned rate. We heard of some rather extensive time transactions in Docks, but were unable to verify them to our entire satisfaction, so withhold the particulars. Steamboats and Sugars are still out in the cold, and although Hotels are wanted at 102½ not a blow has been struck. Other shares remain in statu quo.

SHARPS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—112 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share, sale.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share. Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$871 per share, sale.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share, sale.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$275 per share, sale.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$910 per share, ex div. buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$282 per share, ex div. buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, ex div. sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$241 premium, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$102½ per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share, sale.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$130 per share.

Hongkong and China Bankery Company, Limited—\$54 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—14 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. premium.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand—3/84.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight—3/88.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—3/91.

Credit, at 4 months' sight—3/91.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—3/91.

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand—4/66.

Credit, at 4 months' sight—4/60.

ON BOULOGNE.—Bank, T.T.—219½.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T.—219½.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T.T.—219½.

Bank, sight—222.

Private, 30 days' sight—733.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA—per picul, \$600.

(Allowance, Tals 72.)

OLD MALWA—per picul, \$705.

(Allowance, Tals 64.)

PATNA (without choice)—per chest, \$597.

PATNA (first choice)—per chest, \$605.

PATNA (second choice)—per chest, \$592.

PATNA (bottom)—per chest, \$607.

BENARES (without choice)—per chest, \$595.

BENARES (bottom)—per chest, \$602.

PERSIAN—per picul, \$500.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

Barometer—9 A.M. 30.178.

Barometer—1 P.M. 30.179.

Barometer—4 P.M. 30.179.

Thermometer—9 A.M. 61.

Thermometer—1 P.M. 61.

Thermometer—4 P.M. 61.

Thermometer—9 A.M. 61.

Thermometer—1 P.M. 61.

Thermometer—4 P.M. 61.

Thermometer—9 A.M. 61.

Thermometer—1 P.M. 61.

Thermometer—4 P.M. 61.

Thermometer—9 A.M. 61.

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Thermometer—9 A.M. 61.

Thermometer—1 P.M. 61.

Thermometer—4 P.M. 61.

Thermometer—9 A.M. 61.

Thermometer—1 P.M. 61.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 3, PEI-HO, Ger. bark, 433, G. Lamcken, swatow 1st March, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.

March 3, MENMUIK, British steamer, 1,247, W. Ellis, Sydney 8th February, Townsville, Cooktown 15th, Thursday Island, and Port Darwin 21st, Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

March 3, DECCAN, British steamer, 2,024, J. H. Chapman, Bombay 12th February, Caltan, 17th, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 25th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

March 3, CRUSADER, British steamer, for Saigon.

March 3, NIGATA MARU, Japanese steamer, for Kobe, &c.

March 3, KANGAROO, British steamer, Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

March 3, ORIENT, German bark, for Whampoa.

March 3, NIGATA MARU, Japanese steamer, for Kobe, &c.

March 3, BELLETERRE, British steamer, for Singapore.

March 3, ANDROMEDA, German ship, for Manila.

March 3, PING-PON, British steamer, for Hoihow.

March 3, CLAYTON, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

March 3, DANANG, British steamer, for Bangkok.

March 3, OLYMPIA, German steamer, for Yokohama.

March 3, CANOPUS, British steamer, for Saigon.

March 3, BRAZOS, American ship, for Hoihow.

March 3, W. J. RUTCH, American ship, for Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Menmuid*, str., from Sydney, &c.—40 Chinese.

Per *Deccan*, str., from Bombay, &c.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. Boyle, McIntyre, Williams, Price, MacKenzie, and H. E. Barwell, from London. From Bombay.—Mr. H. Meza Mohamed Ali. From Calcutta.—Messrs. Marks, H. F. Heath, and G. F. Wood. From Singapore.—Colonel and Mrs. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Crawhall, John Day, and 25 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Messrs. A. Matheson and H. Knox, from London. From Venice.—2 Missions. For Yokohama.—Mr. T. R. H. Mc Clatchie, from London.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ceylon*, str., for Nagasaki.—32 Europeans.

Per *Ping-on*, str., for Hoihow, &c.—1 European and 10 Chinese.

Per *Olympia*, str., for Saigon.—50 Chinese.

AMOI SHIPPING.

February—

22, Thales, British steamer, from Foochow.

23, Eden, British bark, from Shanghai.

23, John Spratts, British bark, from Ningpo.

23, Lamolina, German bark, from Chefoo.

23, Louise, American schooner, from Chefoo.

23, M. A. Dixon, British bark, from Chefoo.

24, Beta, British schooner, from Chefoo.

24, Fokien, British steamer, from Hongkong.

February—

21, Welle, German steamer, for Hongkong.

21, Hailong, British steamer, for Swatow.

21, Che-an, Chinese bark, for Swatow.

22, Thales, British steamer, for Swatow.

24, Fokien, British steamer, for Hongkong.

SAIGON SHIPPING.

January—

11, Bivouac, British steamer, from Singapore.

23, Marlborough, British str., from Surabaya.

25, Irouad, French str., from Marseilles.

26, Blackhills, British str., from Hongkong.

28, Norden, Danish steamer, from Hongkong.

29, Delphin, German 3-m. sch., from Hongkong.

31, Iliuss, French steamer, from Tonquin.

February—

1, Teidin, British steamer, from Hongkong.

2, Anadyr, French steamer, from Hongkong.

2, Velocity, British bark, from Swatow.

4, Atlanta, German steamer, from Hongkong.

5, Baikal, Russian steamer, put back.

5, Pearl, British steamer, from Singapore.

5, Penedo, British steamer, from Surabaya.

7, Carl Wilhelm, British bark, from Amoy.

8, Olympia, German steamer, from Hongkong.

8, Decima, German steamer, from Hongkong.

8, Catharina II., Russian str., from Hongkong.

8, Sindh, French steamer, from Marseilles.

9, Hindaya, British steamer, from Swatow.

9, Perambuco, British str., from Hongkong.

10, Vladivostok, Russian str., from Bangkok.

11, Crusader, British steamer, from Hongkong.

12, Solway, British steamer, from Hongkong.

12, Saltee, French steamer, from Tonquin.

13, Volmer, British steamer, from Penang.

15, Meinang, French steamer, from Singapore.

15, Pei-hoo, French steamer, from Hongkong.

January—

20, Ous, French steamer, for Marseilles.

20, Tcheli, British bark, for Singapore.

21, Crusader, British steamer, for Hongkong.

21, Baikal, Russian steamer, for Bangkok.

21, Helena, British bark, for Banda Neira.

21, Bivouac, British steamer, for Cheribon.

25, Ashington, British steamer, for Hongkong.

26, Marlborough, British str., for Surabaya.

26, Irouad, French steamer, for Surabaya.

26, Blackhills, British str., for Surabaya.

February—

2, Norden, Danish steamer, for Hongkong.

3, Anadyr, French steamer, for Marseilles.

3, Naun, German steamer, for Hongkong.

4, Baikal, Russian steamer, for Bangkok.

4, Delphin, German 3-m. sch., for Macassar.

5, Paladin, British steamer, for Hongkong.

7, Meinang, French steamer, for Singapore.

7, Atlanta, German steamer, for Hongkong.

9, Penedo, British steamer, for Surabaya.

9, Iliuss, French steamer, for Tonquin.

9, Sindh, French steamer, for Hongkong.

9, Carl Wilhelm, British bark, for Amoy.

11, Vladivostok, Russian steamer, for Hongkong.

13, Catharina II., Russian str., for Surabaya.

13, Hindaya, British steamer, for Swatow.

13, Perambuco, British str., for Hongkong.

13, Olympia, German steamer, for Hongkong.

13, Asia, Danish steamer, for Hongkong.

13, Velocity, British steamer, for Hongkong.

13, Crusader, British steamer, for Hongkong.

13, Solway, British steamer, from Hongkong.

13, Saltee, French steamer, from Tonquin.

13, Volmer, British steamer, from Penang.

13, Meinang, French steamer, from Singapore.

13, Pei-hoo, French steamer, from Hongkong.

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